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South Dakota
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RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT

Approximately one of five nonagricultural wage and salary workers in South Dakota is employed within the retail trade industry. In 1984 an average of 48,200 South Dakotans were employed by retail trade firms, making this sector the state's second largest employer behind the service industry.

For the most part, establishments engaged in retail trade sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household use and render services incidental to the sale of those goods. This includes such establishments as general merchandise stores, food stores, hardware and building supply firms, auto dealers, gas stations, clothing stores, furniture stores and eating and drinking establishments.

Over the last 10 years, retail trade employment grew at a slightly higher rate than total nonagricultural wage and salary employment. As the table below shows, from 1975 to 1984 retail trade employment increased 17.8 percent from 40,900 to 48,200 workers. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment during the same time period grew 16.9 percent from 209,300 to 244,600. This growth rate has allowed the retail industry's share of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment to remain at about one in five workers since 1970.

One feature of retail trade is the wide variety of occupations employed within this industry. Occupations from managers, accountants and auditors to merchandise buyers, pharmacists, designers and service repairers and technicians are employed in this industry. The retail trade industry also

SOUTH DAKOTA
ANNUAL AVERAGE RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT
AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1975-1985

Year	Retail Trade Employment	Percent Change Since 1975	Total Non-Ag Employment	Percent Change Since 1975	Retail Trade Percent of Total Employment
1975	40,900	0.0	209,300	0.0	19.5
1976	44,300	8.3	218,600	4.4	20.3
1977	45,700	11.7	226,600	8.3	20.2
1978	48,000	17.4	236,400	12.9	20.3
1979	48,900	19.6	241,400	15.3	20.3
1980	47,600	16.4	238,000	13.7	20.0
1981	46,900	14.7	236,000	12.8	19.9
1982	45,500	11.2	230,200	10.0	19.8
1983	46,300	13.2	235,300	12.4	19.7
1984	48,200	17.8	244,600	16.9	19.7

SOURCE: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, 10-85.

employs salesworkers, stock clerks, cashiers, waiters, waitresses and maintenance workers.

In addition to employing a wide variety of occupations, the availability of part-time employment in the retail trade industry provides many persons with an opportunity to work that they might not otherwise have. This industry's part-time jobs are commonly filled by persons who can not work full-time, in addition to those who only want to work part-time and those looking for extra income.

Preliminary estimates for the first nine months of 1985 show the retail trade industry has employed an average of 49,200 workers. On a month to month basis, the August 1985 retail trade employment of 51,700 workers was the highest level recorded in this industry in South Dakota. The June and July 1985 levels of 50,900 and 51,000 respectively were also record monthly high employment levels. The previous high was 50,800 recorded in August 1978. After reaching its all-time high in August of this year, retail trade employment fell by 700 jobs in September of this year. This decrease however, is a traditional seasonal decline in employment that has occurred every year since 1970.

Retail trade exhibits major employment fluctuations twice a year. Employment in this industry traditionally falls in January and February reflecting the post-holiday lull in retail trade business. Monthly retail trade employment is typically at its lowest level in February before rebounding in March, growing through the summer months and peaking in August. Employment in this industry then begins its traditional autumn decrease in September, falling through November before rebounding in December when workers are hired for the holiday season.

According to the most recent statewide industry projections, the retail trade industry will continue to employ approximately one-fifth of the nonagricultural wage and salary workers in the state through 1995. These projections indicate retail trade employment will grow by 7,700 through 1995. This is 22.4 percent of the total employment growth anticipated through 1995. Only two other industries--services with a projected employment growth of 9,620 and manufacturing with projected growth of 8,495--are expected to contribute more jobs to the South Dakota economy.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER 1985

There were 245,100 South Dakotans employed in nonagricultural wage and salary industries in the state in September 1985. This was a decline of 0.8 percent or 1,900 workers from one-year-ago September levels. Despite employment declines in manufacturing, mining and services, employment increased in five of the eight major industries in the state over year-ago levels.

The retail trade sector of the wholesale/retail trade industry posted a strong 12-month gain by adding 1,100 workers to its payrolls. This brought employment in this sector of the trade industry to 51,000 and was the highest September employment level ever recorded. The majority of this growth took place in eating and drinking establishments, automobile dealerships and food stores.

The construction industry posted an increase of 600 workers over year-ago levels to bring the September 1985 level to 11,000. The majority of this increase took place in heavy construction which includes a variety of projects such as: water, sewer, pipeline and communication/powerline construction. On a month-to-month basis in the construction industry, employment declined by 200 jobs (from August 1985 to September 1985) marking its normal seasonal employment downturn after six months of steady increases.

Two other industries in the state posted employment gains. Employment in the state's transportation and public utilities industry grew by 400 when compared to one-year-ago September levels. The trucking and warehousing portions of the transportation sector contributed the bulk of this increase by adding 300 jobs. The businesses that make up the finance/insurance/real estate industry also added 400 workers to their payrolls during the 12-month period ending September 1985.

The three sectors that make up government employment also increased over year-ago September levels. It appears that state education had a large increase over year-ago levels. However, this indicates a return to normal hiring patterns in this sector. Last year's later starting date of the traditional school year in the state's colleges and universities delayed the addition of work-study students to the payrolls until October. This year the majority of these students were added in September.

A review of month-to-month changes in nonfarm employment shows a decrease of 2,100 jobs from August to September. The return of school teachers and associated personnel in the state and local education sectors of government usually offsets the declining employment in other seasonal industries. However, from August to September of this year, this increase did not offset the impact of a labor dispute in the manufacturing industry.

The construction, wholesale/retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate and services industries posted their usual seasonal decreases from August to September.

South Dakota posted an unemployment rate of 4.0 percent in September 1985. This was a decrease from the August 4.3 percent rate. In September 1985 there were 14,000 unemployed South Dakotans. This figure compares favorably to the 15,700 unemployed in August 1985. The number of employed also declined from 346,500 in August to 339,600 in September. Every year since 1970, the number of persons employed and unemployed decreased from August to September. The only exceptions occurred in 1980 and 1982 when the number of unemployed increased. The major portion of the decrease is caused by students leaving the labor force and returning to school.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR DESIGNATES "LABOR SURPLUS AREAS"

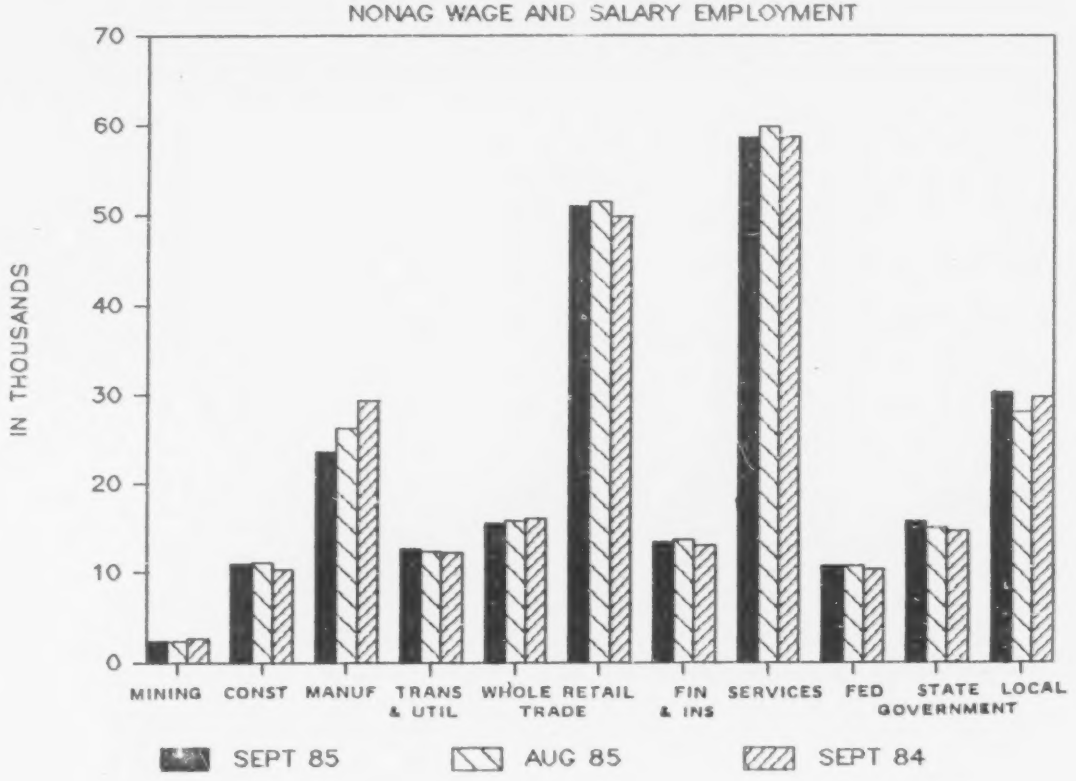
The counties in South Dakota designated as "Labor Surplus Areas" and eligible for Federal procurement preference as of October 1, 1985, are: Buffalo and Shannon. These counties will retain this status through September 30, 1986.

The U.S. Department of Labor designates these areas throughout the United States where employers may obtain preference in procuring federal contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

TABLE 1

SOUTH DAKOTA

NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

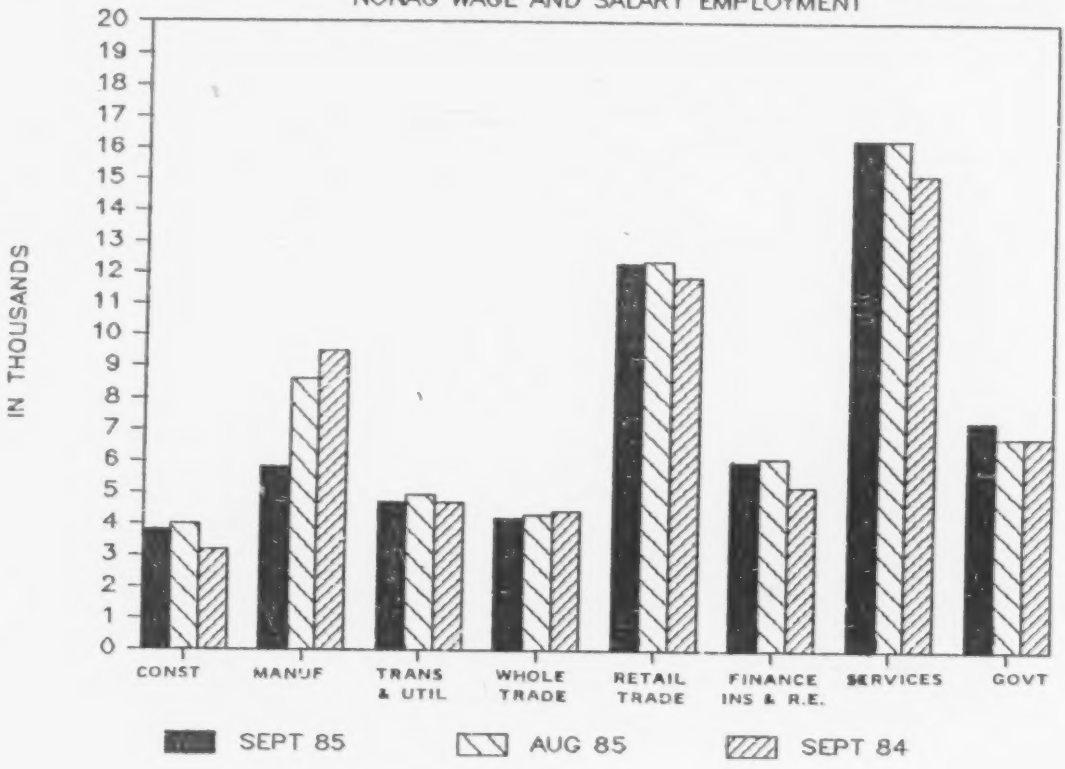


	Sept 1985	Aug 1985	Sept 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	245,100	247,200	247,000	-.8	-.8
MINING	2,400	2,400	2,700	.0	-11.1
CONSTRUCTION	11,000	11,200	10,400	-1.8	5.8
MANUFACTURING	23,500	26,200	29,200	-10.3	-19.5
Durable Goods	13,100	13,100	16,200	.0	-19.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7,300	7,300	10,600	.0	-31.1
Nondurable Goods	10,400	13,100	13,000	-20.6	-20.0
Food & Kindred Products	5,100	7,800	7,700	-34.6	-33.8
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,400	12,200	1.6	3.3
Transportation	7,500	7,300	7,200	2.7	4.2
Communication & Public Utilities	5,100	5,100	5,000	.0	2.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	66,600	67,400	65,900	-1.2	1.1
Wholesale Trade	15,600	15,900	16,100	-1.9	-3.1
Durable Goods	6,700	6,900	7,000	-2.9	-4.3
Nondurable Goods	9,000	9,000	9,100	.0	-1.1
Retail Trade	51,000	51,500	49,900	-1.0	2.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13,500	13,700	13,100	-1.5	3.1
SERVICES	58,700	59,900	58,800	-2.0	-.2
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15,700	16,800	16,200	-6.5	-3.1
Medical and Health	22,500	22,600	22,400	-.4	.4
Educational, Membership & Social	16,800	16,800	16,900	.0	-.6
GOVERNMENT	56,800	54,000	54,600	5.2	4.0
Federal	10,800	10,800	10,400	.0	3.8
State	15,700	15,100	14,600	4.0	7.5
State Education	7,300	5,500	6,400	32.7	14.1
Local	30,300	28,100	29,700	7.8	2.0
Local Education	16,200	12,700	16,100	27.6	.6

TABLE 2

SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA CO.)

NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Sept 1985	Aug 1985	Sept 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	60,600	63,400	61,000	-4.4	-.7
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,800	4,000	3,200	-5.0	18.8
MANUFACTURING	5,800	8,600	9,500	-32.6	-38.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,900	4,700	-4.1	.0
TRADE	16,600	16,700	16,300	-.6	1.8
Wholesale Trade	4,200	4,300	4,400	-2.3	-4.5
Retail Trade	12,300	12,400	11,900	-.8	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	6,000	6,100	5,200	-1.6	15.4
SERVICES	16,300	16,300	15,200	.0	7.2
GOVERNMENT	7,300	6,800	6,800	7.4	7.4

The figures in Tables 1 and 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	SEPTEMBER 1985 (1)					SEPTEMBER 1984				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	115,850,000	107,867,000	7,984,000	6.9	(3)	113,843,000	105,792,000	8,051,000	7.1	(3)
South Dakota	353,600	339,600	14,000	4.0		353,100	340,600	12,500	3.5	
Sioux Falls MSA	72,196	69,647	2,549	3.5		68,883	66,844	2,039	3.0	
Aurora	1,547	1,516	31	2.0		1,589	1,505	84	5.3	
Beadle	10,025	9,655	370	3.7		10,274	9,874	400	3.9	
Bennett	1,422	1,337	85	6.0		1,315	1,284	31	2.4	
Bon Homme	3,411	3,273	138	4.0		3,797	3,595	202	5.3	
Brookings	14,589	13,906	683	4.7		14,749	14,253	496	3.4	
Brown	19,378	18,423	955	4.9		19,874	19,159	715	3.6	
Brule	3,194	3,129	65	2.0		2,996	2,907	89	3.0	
Buffalo	507	424	83	16.4		542	479	63	11.6	
Butte	3,790	3,676	114	3.0		3,819	3,723	96	2.5	
Campbell	1,061	1,020	41	3.9		855	834	21	2.5	
Charles Mix	4,090	3,946	144	3.5		3,945	3,816	129	3.3	
Clark	1,952	1,887	65	3.3		1,890	1,839	51	2.7	
Clay	6,102	5,809	293	4.8		5,998	5,650	348	5.8	
Codington	11,043	10,521	522	4.7		10,495	10,035	460	4.4	
Corson	1,474	1,358	116	7.9		1,446	1,384	62	4.3	
Custer	2,804	2,711	93	3.3		3,096	3,003	93	3.0	
Davison	9,432	9,206	226	2.4		9,765	9,473	292	3.0	
Day	3,198	3,056	142	4.4		3,201	3,042	159	5.0	
Deuel	2,134	2,030	104	4.9		2,094	2,003	91	4.3	
Dewey	1,778	1,642	136	7.6		1,853	1,724	129	7.0	
Douglas	1,950	1,765	185	9.5		1,900	1,864	36	1.9	
Edmunds	2,003	1,901	102	5.1		2,090	2,049	41	2.0	
Fall River	3,402	3,227	175	5.1		3,751	3,561	190	5.1	
Faulk	1,221	1,201	20	1.6		1,395	1,376	19	1.4	
Grant	4,707	4,510	197	4.2		4,655	4,482	173	3.7	
Gregory	2,598	2,509	89	3.4		2,743	2,710	33	1.2	
Haakon	1,361	1,335	26	1.9		1,312	1,247	65	5.0	
Hamlin	2,108	2,014	94	4.5		2,245	2,164	81	3.6	
Hand	2,069	2,043	26	1.3		2,120	2,051	69	3.3	
Hanson	1,166	1,140	26	2.2		1,148	1,095	53	4.6	
Harding	791	783	8	1.0		731	721	10	1.4	
Hughes	8,005	7,724	281	3.5		7,941	7,737	204	2.6	
Hutchinson	4,327	4,256	71	1.6		4,503	4,433	70	1.6	
Hyde	810	788	22	2.7		828	806	22	2.7	
Jackson	1,427	1,390	37	2.6		1,461	1,327	134	9.2	
Jerauld	1,230	1,206	24	2.0		1,292	1,270	22	1.7	
Jones	742	667	75	10.1		707	690	17	2.4	
Kingsbury	3,646	3,463	183	5.0		3,506	3,410	96	2.7	
Lake	5,702	5,460	242	4.2		5,593	5,444	149	2.7	
Lawrence	9,805	9,486	319	3.3		9,885	9,571	314	3.2	
Lincoln	6,707	6,439	268	4.0		6,535	6,315	220	3.4	
Lyman	1,589	1,528	61	3.8		1,579	1,534	45	2.8	
McCook	2,809	2,732	77	2.7		2,888	2,795	93	3.2	
McPherson	1,547	1,517	30	1.9		1,590	1,566	24	1.5	
Marshall	2,040	1,936	104	5.1		2,129	2,054	75	3.5	
Meade	6,208	5,921	287	4.6		6,360	6,175	185	2.9	
Mellette	793	763	30	3.8		790	751	39	4.9	
Miner	1,776	1,752	24	1.4		1,815	1,777	38	2.1	
Minnehaha	72,196	69,647	2,549	3.5		68,883	66,844	2,039	3.0	
Moody	3,918	3,774	144	3.7		4,046	3,725	321	7.9	
Pennington	44,413	42,726	1,687	3.8		44,694	43,097	1,597	3.6	
Perkins	2,439	2,400	39	1.6		2,271	2,237	34	1.5	
Potter	1,918	1,843	75	3.9		1,879	1,838	41	2.2	
Roberts	4,106	3,915	191	4.7		4,325	4,186	139	3.2	
Sanborn	1,340	1,285	55	4.1		1,354	1,308	46	3.4	
Shannon	2,903	2,627	276	9.5		2,943	2,703	240	8.2	
Spink	3,565	3,449	116	3.3		3,730	3,646	84	2.3	
Stanley	1,339	1,306	33	2.5		1,372	1,346	26	1.9	
Sully	707	695	12	1.7		711	701	10	1.4	
Todd	2,206	2,084	122	5.5		2,126	1,997	129	6.1	
Tripp	3,467	3,325	142	4.1		3,099	3,006	93	3.0	
Turner	4,129	3,999	130	3.1		4,184	3,959	225	5.4	
Union	5,777	5,456	321	5.6		6,272	6,011	261	4.2	
Walworth	2,976	2,878	98	3.3		3,169	2,987	182	5.7	
Yankton	9,738	9,264	474	4.9		9,834	9,392	442	4.5	
Ziebach	961	904	57	5.9		1,148	1,095	53	4.6	

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 7.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 4

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$297.27	$ 319.18	$ 309.31	40.5	42.5	42.9	$ 7.34	$ 7.51	$ 7.21
Durable Goods.....	305.87	310.57	296.10	41.9	41.8	42.0	7.30	7.43	7.05
Nondurable Goods.....	285.29	327.56	326.78	38.5	43.1	44.1	7.41	7.60	7.41
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing.....	$278.85	$ 351.09	$ 324.57	39.0	47.0	46.7	$ 7.15	$ 7.47	$ 6.95

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
	Aug. 1985	July 1985	Aug. 1984	Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	323.5	322.8	313.0	.2	3.4
Food & Beverages....	301.8	301.6	296.9	.1	1.7
Housing.....	352.9	351.6	339.5	.4	3.9
Apparel.....	205.3	202.8	200.1	1.2	2.6
Transportation.....	320.7	321.8	312.9	-.3	2.5
Medical Care.....	406.6	404.0	381.9	.6	6.5
Entertainment.....	265.7	265.7	256.4	.0	3.6

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Sex, Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	950	1,024	732	47.9	42.1	49.2
Female	1,033	1,410	757	52.1	57.9	50.8
Race, Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,737	1,984	1,295	87.6	81.5	87.0
Nonwhite	246	450	194	12.4	18.5	13.0
Age, Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,504	1,801	1,080	75.8	74.0	72.5
Over 45	479	633	409	24.2	26.0	27.5
[2] Industry, Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	20	39	14	1.0	1.6	.9
Construction	175	186	113	8.8	7.6	7.6
Manufacturing	724	754	311	36.5	31.0	20.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	75	66	48	3.8	2.7	3.2
Trade	427	499	352	21.5	20.5	23.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	61	68	54	3.1	2.8	3.6
Services	377	627	432	19.0	25.8	29.0
Government	124	195	165	6.3	8.0	11.1
[2] Occupation, Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	297	382	330	15.0	15.7	22.2
Clerical and Sales	450	593	391	22.7	24.4	26.3
Services	204	307	158	10.3	12.6	10.6
Processing	74	68	75	3.7	2.8	5.0
Machine Trade	68	69	54	3.4	2.8	3.6
Benchwork	452	523	131	22.8	21.5	8.8
Structural Work	257	286	235	13.0	11.8	15.8
Other	181	206	115	9.1	8.5	7.7
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	1,983	2,434	1,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	349	304	337	17.6	12.5	22.6
3-4 Weeks	220	307	235	11.1	12.6	15.8
5-14 Weeks	855	1,263	599	43.1	51.9	40.2
15 Weeks & Over	559	560	318	28.2	23.0	21.4

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

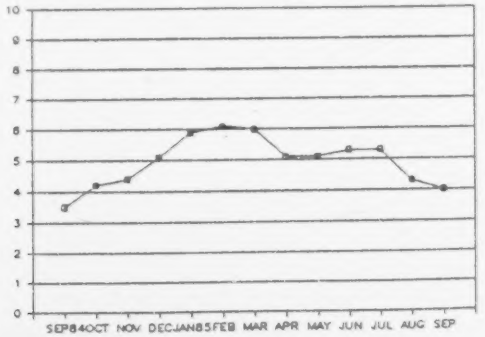


TABLE 7

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,316	1,626	1,342	-19.1	-1.9
B. Weeks Claimed	8,220	10,238	5,982	-19.7	37.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$691,356	$990,257	$452,711	-30.2	52.7
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$30,865,200	$31,417,400	$23,913,100	-1.8	29.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	7,959	8,423	6,807	-5.5	16.9
F. Nonag Placements	3,990	4,238	4,212	-5.9	-5.3
G. Nonag Job Openings	4,571	5,245	4,798	-12.9	-4.7

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

TABLE 8

JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	September 1985 People	September 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed	30	$6,438
I. Partial Employment	95	$6,626

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

According to the latest data available (1984) from the Current Population Survey, women's participation rates (percent of population in labor force) in South Dakota were higher in each age group when compared to the national rates. South Dakota women in the 20 to 44 year age group posted a 76 percent participation rate and in the 45 to 54 year age group 69 percent of the population was in the labor force. Women in the 55 to 64 and 65 plus year age groups posted rates of 50 and 12 percent respectively.

Source: Current Population Survey, 1984

DID YOU KNOW:

On the national level between 1965 and the first half of 1985, the participation rate of women age 20 to 44 grew by 27 percent. Women in the 45 to 54 year age group increased their participation rate by 14 percent during this same time.

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION RATES

	Age			
	20 to 44 Years	45 to 54 Years	55 to 64 Years	65 Years and Over
1965.....	44%	51%	41%	10%
1970.....	50	54	43	10
1975.....	58	55	41	8
1980.....	66	60	41	8
1984.....	70	63	42	8
1985 (January-June Average)	71	65	42	7

During the past 20 years, women age 55 to 64 showed little or no change in participation rates. The small decline among women age 65 and over reflects the large increase in numbers in this population group that more than offset a slight gain in the labor force.

Source: Employment in Perspective: Women in the Labor Force, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 721.

For this and other information contact:

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CAREER INFORMATION RESOURCES AVAILABLE

The need and demand for quality occupational employment information has never been greater. The South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook and its new computerized counterpart, the South Dakota Career Information Delivery System (CIDS) are invaluable tools in meeting those needs and demands.

The Outlook Handbook, which was first introduced one year ago, has been updated and enhanced in its second edition. The recently-introduced CIDS is a computerized version of the handbook that allows for access to Outlook Handbook information on Apple II and Commodore 64 microcomputers.

The Outlook Handbook and the CIDS are the most up-to-date sources of occupational employment information for more than 300 occupations specific to South Dakota. For each occupation, these resources describe what workers do on the job, the types of places in which they work, the training and education needed, South Dakota schools offering training and education, earnings, working conditions and some idea of employment levels anticipated in the years ahead.

The Outlook Handbook and the CIDS also take a look at the annual average estimated demand for workers in the years ahead. The first edition of the handbook projected employment levels through 1990, while the second edition and the CIDS project employment through 1995.

In the second edition of the Outlook Handbook and the new CIDS, occupations are grouped into clusters requiring relatively similar skills, education and experience. Grouping occupations in this manner allows individuals using the information, while choosing a career, to expand their horizons and look at more than one career option in related fields.

An important aspect of the occupational information provided in the handbook and the CIDS is the demand and supply of workers for each cluster of occupations. The supply of workers, when available, is matched against the demand. Matching the supply with the demand allows individuals a chance to determine the amount of competition they will encounter when entering an occupation. It also gives employers the opportunity to determine the anticipated supply of labor in each occupation.

The information in the handbook and the CIDS can be useful to individuals who are considering their first career or changing careers. Career counselors have also found it helpful when they assist individuals who are planning their careers.

The computerized CIDS allows for exploration of occupational information based on Ohio Vocational Interest Survey (OVIS) and Differential Aptitude Test (DAT) scores if the user has taken one or both of these tests. South Dakota high school freshmen and juniors take these tests. The CIDS also contains a built-in interest inventory test. This allows CIDS users who have not taken the OVIS or DAT to also obtain occupational information based on their interests.

Employers can use the information in these resources to obtain an idea of future staffing patterns. Community and industrial developers find this information to be useful in determining the expected supply of labor in selected occupations for potential industries. Labor groups, educators and employment and training program planners also find the occupational information useful as they plan for the future.

The basis of the information in the Outlook Handbook and the CIDS is the Occupational Employment Survey (OES). This survey of employers across South Dakota captures employment by occupation for each industry.

A special thank you is extended to the many employers who participated in this survey making the occupational employment projections in the Outlook Handbook and the CIDS possible. An often unnoticed return of the time spent by employers in filling out

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